Parliament on 7.12.2007. The Policy has been widely publicized and has been forwarded to all StatesT/Union Territories. The Policy seeks to bridge the gap between need and supply for housing and infrastructure and inter-alia provides for forging various types of partnerships between public, private and cooperative sectors for accelerated growth in the I lousing Sector and sustainable development of habitat

(c) According to the estimations of the Technical Group constituted by the Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.7! million. During the 11 th Five Year Plan period, the total urban housing requirement including the backlog and additional requirement is estimated as 26.53 million dwelling units.

Urban Housing Policy

t 1475. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced any new Policy on National Urban Housing:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a separate provision has been made for people from poor and weaker sections in new housing policy;

(d) if so, whether an estimate of the total number of houses to be made in various cities of the country has been conducted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007, has been laid in both Houses of the Parliament on 7.12.2007.

(b) and (c) The NUHHP-2007 seeks to bridge the gap between need and supply of housing and infrastructure and inter-alia provides for accelerating the pace of development of housing and related infrastructure; creating an adequate and affordable housing stock both on rental and ownership basis. The Policy also seeks to promote the use of proven and cost-effective building material and technologies. Further, the Policy encourages State Governments/Development Authorities to periodically review their master plans and zonal plans and facilitate accelerated supply of serviced land for housing with particular focus on the poor, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), the Low Income Group (LIG) and also make special provisions for SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/Disabled and empowerment of women.

(d) and (e) According to the estimates made by the Technical Group constituted by the Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.71 million. However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being State subjects, State Governments have to take steps for implementation of initiatives envisaged in the Policy to overcome the housing shortage. The Policy has been widely

t Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

publicized and has been forwarded to all States/Union Territories as well as to various Ministries of the Central Government and other implementing agencies for further necessary action.

Residential units for poor in cities

1476, SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential units for the poor provided in the towns and cities in Karnataka during the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, town-wise and year-wise;

(b) the stipulation for the construction of such units during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09; and

(c) the number of families likely to be benefited during the two years and the expenditure likely to be incurred on the construction of these units during the two years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), which has been subsumed in Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) with effect from 3.12.2005, 7992 Dwelling Units were approved for Karnataka in the year 2005-06. The details of residential units for the urban poor approved in the cities and towns of Karnataka under the scheme of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are given in the Statement *(See* below).

(b) and (c) By 29.2.2008,7 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 510.27 crore covering 21,846 dwelling units under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 25 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 240.27 crore covering 13,053 dwelling units under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved for Karnataka.

The number of residential units for urban poor to be constructed in 2007-08 and 2008-09 will depend upon the demand by the State Government for second and subsequent installments for projects approved under BSUP & IHSDP in the earlier years and new projects for which proposals are to be made by the State Government.

Statement

JNNURM-Basic Services to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II) Year 2006-07 *(Projects approved)*

(KS. in crore)

SI. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of Mission City/UJjB	Project Title	Total Project Cost	Total No. ofnew Dwelling Units Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (In-situ + (In-situ) Up-gradation)	Total Central Share Approved Relocation +	total State Share
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore City	Rehabilitation of selected slums in	189.17	11603	11603	90.09	99.09